Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY North Korea

SUBJECT Sociological - Press, publications

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 28 Aug 1951

HOW PUBLISHED Yearbook

WHERE PUBLISHED P'yongyang

NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE PUBLISHED 20 Feb 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Korean

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32 AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Chosun Chungang Nyongam (Korean Central Yearbook) 1950, published by Chosun Chungang T'ongsin-Sa (Korean Central News Agency)

NORTH KOREA PUBLICATIONS

The 1950 Korean Central Yearbook, published by the Korean Central News Agency, P'yongyang, lists the newspapers and periodicals published in North Korea and the growth of the publications industries during 1947 to 1949.

A Growth for 1947 - 1949

Genuine freedom for the press and for other publications is guaranteed in the northern half of the People's Republic, and under such circumstances there has been unrestrained growth of the press. At present [February 1950], there are 31 newspapers and one news agency. In the first half of 1949, 271 books were published. The newspapers and other publications accurately reflect the ideas of the Korean people, and serve to enlighten the people on democratic principles.

The growth of the publications industry in the People's Republic for 1947 - 1949 is as follows (1946 equals 100):

	1947	1948	1949 (Estimate)
Newspapers			
No of titles	108.7	126.1	113
Circulation	178.9	234.3	311.3
Magazines			
No of titles	75.9	134.5	134.5
Circulation	295.9	713.9	1,117.1
Books			
No of titles	210	193	259.6
No of copies	406.8	630.4	705.6

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X NAVY	X NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X AIR	X FBI	

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

50X1-HUM

[redacted] Chosun Chungang T'ongsin-sa

[redacted] agency originally started on 5 December 1946 as Puk-Chosun T'ongsin-[redacted] News Agency) under jurisdiction of the North Korea Provisional [redacted] Committee. On 10 October 1948, it was placed under the control of the [redacted] Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was renamed Chosun Chung-[redacted] T'ongsin-sa. Being the only news agency in the People's Republic, it exer-[redacted] control over domestic and international news, and acts as the [redacted] government.

[redacted] is equipped with modern radio transmitting equipment, [redacted] beginning in September 1949, special correspondents were ex-[redacted] (China News Agency), and now the [redacted] Chosun Chungang T'ongsin-sa has a number of its special correspondents stationed [redacted].

[redacted] and other news dispatches from all over the world, and [redacted] called Chosun Chungang T'ongsin (Korean Central News) [redacted] main office in P'yongyang, and branch offices in Sinuiju, Kanggye, [redacted] Wonsan, Hamhung, and Chongjin. Its president is Yi Mun-il.

[redacted]

[redacted] 33 newspapers with a total circulation of 74,426,522. [redacted] circulation for 25 newspapers jumped to 127,766,815. In 1949, 26 [redacted] had 222,319,000.

[redacted] the first half of 1949, Chagang Ilminbo (Chagang People's Daily) [redacted] organ of the Provincial People's Committee of the newly established province [redacted] Chagang, first appeared. During the same period, Chagang Nodong Sinmun (Chagang [redacted] Labor News), the organ of the Chagang Do branch of the North Korean Labor Party, [redacted] appeared.

[redacted] 1949, the Democratic Front for Unification of the Fatherland began [redacted] organ of Chokuk Chonson (Fatherland Front). Meanwhile, Minsu Sinmun [redacted] Newspaper) and other papers have enlarged their sizes.

The major newspapers published in P'yongyang and their publishing authorities [redacted] as follows:

1. Minju Chosun (Democratic Korea). Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet. Editor-in-chief, Yu Mun-hwa. This paper had originated in August 1945 as P'yongyang Minbo (P'yongyang Daily), published by the P'yongan Namdo People's Committee. In May 1946, the paper was taken over by the North Korea Provisional People's Committee which renamed it Minju Chosun. In February 1947, it became the joint official paper of the North Korea People's Assembly and the North Korea People's Committee. In September 1948, it was made the official paper of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

2. Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press). Joint official organ of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party and the committees of the P'yongan Namdo Labor Party and the P'yongyang City Labor Party. Editor-in-chief, Ki Sok-pok. In November 1945, the North Korea Communist Party published its organ Chong No (Correct Way). In September 1946, as a result of merger between that party and the Korean New People's Party, which resulted in the creation of the North Korean Labor Party, Chong No and the New People's Party's organ, Chonjin (Advance), were also merged and become the official organ of the North Korean Labor Party as the Nodong Sinmun. In November 1948, the publishing office was moved to a new site in Sonngyo-ni, P'yongyang, covering an area of 11,468 square meters. The provincial party units also publish six local papers.

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

50X1-HUM

[illegible] (Fatherland Front). Central Committee of the Democratic [illegible] Party of the Fatherland. Editor-in-chief, Hong Sun-ch'ol

[illegible] (Korean People's Daily). North Korea Democratic Party [illegible] Kyong-hong

[illegible] (Creation Newspaper). North Korea Ch'ondo Sect Youth [illegible] Party. Editor-in-chief, Kim To-hyon.

[illegible] (Laborers Newspaper). North Korea Federation of Trade [illegible] Pak Ki-ho

[illegible] (Farmers Newspaper). North Korea Farmers League. Editor-[illegible]

[illegible] (Democratic Youth). Democratic Youth League. Editor-[illegible]

[illegible] (Transportation Newspaper). Ministry of Transportation. [illegible]

[illegible] (University Newspaper). Kim Il-sung University. Editor-[illegible]

[illegible] (Literary Front). North Korea Federation of Literature [illegible] (See New Leader, 25 September 1950 for further descriptions of this [illegible]. Editor-in-chief, An Ham-kwang

[illegible] (Instructors Newspaper). North Korea Teachers' League. [illegible]

[illegible] (Juvenile Newspaper). Ministry of Education. Editor-in-[illegible]

[illegible] (Fighters Newspaper). [illegible] Newspaper Company. Editor-in-[illegible]

[illegible] (Korean-Soviet Culture Newspaper). Korean-Soviet Cultural [illegible] Editor-in-chief, Pak Kil-yong

[illegible] (Democratic Overseas Chinese). North Korea Overseas Chinese [illegible] Editor-in-chief, Yo Pong-kon.

17. Sonkon Sobi Chonap (Consumers Co-operative Thrice-Monthly Paper). North Korea Consumers Co-operative. Editor-in-chief, Chang Kyong-hwan.

18. Minju Chokkibia (Democratic Red Cross). Red Cross Office of the People's Republic. Editor-in-chief, Kim Se-kwang

B. Periodicals

The yearly growth of North Korean periodicals is revealed by the following figures:

Year	No of Titles	Circulation
1946	29	443,830
1947	22	1,313,500
1948	39	3,169,611
1949 (Estimate)	39	5,000,000

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

50X1-HUM

Formerly, periodicals dealing with social sciences predominated over all other types, but lately those dealing with natural science have increased steadily. There were seven new magazines of the latter category which appeared in early 1960.

The principal magazines are as follows:

	Publishing Authority	Publishing Office
Minju Chosun (Democratic Korea)	Cabinet	Minju Chosun-Sa
Nodong Sinmun (Workers' Newspaper)	North Korean Labor Party	Nodong Sinmun-Sa
Nodongja Sinmun (Laborers' Newspaper)	North Korean Federation of Trade Unions	Nodongja Sinmun-Sa
Nongmin Sinmun (Farmers' Newspaper)	Farmers League	Nongmin Sinmun-Sa
Chosun Nyosong (Korean Women)	Womens League	Chosun Nyosong-Sa
Ch'ongyon Saenghwal (Youth Life)	Democratic Youth League	Ch'ongyon Saenghwal-Sa
Saeroun Chosun (New Korea)	--	Inmin Ch'ulp'an-Sa
Uri Tongmu (Our Comrades)	--	Inmin Ch'ulp'an-Sa
T'aep'ung (Typhoon)	--	T'aep'ung-Sa
Chosun Munhwa (Korean-Soviet Culture Magazine)	Korean-Soviet Cultural Society	Central Headquarters of the Society
Orin Tongmu (Young Comrades)	Ministry of Education	--
Sabop Sinbo (Judiciary News)	Ministry of Justice	--
Minju Sangop (Democratic Commerce)	Ministry of Commerce	Minju Sangop-Sa
Minju Ch'ongsin (Democratic Communications)	Ministry of Communications	--
Munhak Yesul (Literature and Arts)	Federation of Literature and Arts	Munhwa Chonson-Sa
Adong Munhak (Juvenile Literature)	Federation of Literature and Arts	Munhwa Chonson-Sa
Inmin Ch'eyuk (People's Physical Training)	Ministry of Education	--
Sungan T'ongsin (Thrice-Monthly News)	--	Sunkgan T'ongsin-Sa
Inmin Kyoyuk (People's Education)	--	Inmin Kyoyuk-Sa

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7

50X1-HUM

Title	Publishing Authority	Publishing Office
Sobi Chohap (Consumer's Cooperative	--	Sobi Chohap Ch'ulp'an-Sa
Sanop (Industry)	Ministry of Industry	Sanop-Sa
Kyehoek Gyongje (Planned Economy)	State Planning Board	State Planning Board
Chosen-o Yongu (Korean Language Research)	Language Research Society	--
Kyongyong Kyesan (Business Accounting)	Business Accounting Research Society	--
Gyongje Chemunje (Economic Problems)	Kim Il-song University	The University Press
Sisol (Installations)	Ministry of Internal Security	--
Yonghwa Yosul (Cinema Art)	--	Yonghwa Yosul-Sa
Yoksa Chemunje (History Problems)	--	Yoksa P'yonch-an Wiwon Hoe
Nodong (Labor)	Ministry of Labor	--
Hwalsal (Bow and Arrow)	--	Hwalsal-Sa
Nongmin Hwapo (Farmers' Pictorial)	--	Nongmin Sinmun-Sa

F Books

Many Russian books have been translated and published. Among them, Revizor (The Inspector-General), Burya (The Storm), and Moi Universiteti (My Universities) were the most popular among the Korean readers. Korean authors are also rapidly creating literary works of their own. The following table shows yearly increases in the publication of books.

Year	No of Titles	Circulation
1946	273	950,023
1947	448	3,865,746
1948	409	5,988,800
1949 (first 6 months only)	271	2,674,564

Among the 271 kinds of books published during the first 6 months of 1949, 142 were books on social science, 88 on literature, 13 on natural science, and 28 on technical sciences.

- E N D -

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010092-7